

# Alexandria Gazette & Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, ROYAL-STREET, ALEXANDRIA.

VOL. XVIII.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1817.

[No. 5078.

For the prevention and cure of  
BILIOUS AND MALARIAL FEVERS  
is recommended  
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS  
THIS Medicine has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings in several parts of the West Indies and in the Southern and Middle States, &c.

The testimony of a number of persons can be adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience for believing that a dose of these Pills taken once in every two weeks during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventive; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold it taken on its first appearance: they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably effectual in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

## Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats, catarrhs, and approaching consumptions. To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorders to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative, is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders Violent cramps in Consumptions the stomach and Lowness of spirits the back Loss of appetite Indigestion Impurity of blood Melancholy Hysterical affections Gout in the stomach Inward weaknesses Pains in the limbs and debility Relaxations, etc.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsies, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc. etc.

## Lee's Ointment for the Itch.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

Hahn's true & genuine German Corn Plaster.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

## The Genuine Persian Lotion.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, the basis of other lotions, and of unparalleled efficacy in removing blemishes of the face and skin, freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, &c.

## Hahn's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

## Tooth Aché Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

## Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

At the place of sale pamphlets may be had gratis, describing cures performed by the above medicines; the number, importance and respectability of which, fully justify every article of this advertisement.

## Sold only wholesale and retail, by

JAMES KENNEDY & SON,  
King-st. Alexandria.

September 26.

For Freight,

The brig COMMERCER, Wade master, burthen 1600 barrels—a good vessel, and can be ready in a few days for the reception of a cargo. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOWLE. Who have for sale the cargo of said brig from Havre, consisting of 190 tons FRENCH PLASTER. November 5

For New-York,

The fine fast sailing Sloop PACKET, capt. Thos. Van Name, burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the foot of King street—for freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply on board or to J. & J. DOUGLASS. October 30.

For Freight.

The Sch'n' UNION, captain Cole, a nearly new and superior vessel, carries about 900 barrels, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo, and will take a freight for Europe or Coastwise. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOWLE.

Who have for sale said schr. cargo of 120 tons Plaster Paris, Also, for sale, landing from schr. Bolina, capt. Sylvester, from Madeira, 4 pipes 1 half pipe 1 qr. ca-k October 28

John G. Ladd & Co.

AVE received per schooner Lydia, lying at Bayne's wharf, and offer for sale,

1500 bushels potatoes

3 time pieces

2 eight day clocks

2 cases boots

2 cases men's stout shoes

For Newburyport,

The schooner LYDIA, Joseph Bragdon master, having most of her cargo provided, will sail in a few days, and can take on freight three hundred barrels. Apply to NOV. 11 JOHN G. LADD & CO.

For Freight.

The brig J. N. E. A. Davis, jr. master, carries about 1200 barrels, is a good vessel, and can be ready in a few days to receive a cargo, will take an European or coastwise freight on moderate terms. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOWLE.

Who have received by said brig 60 bbls. N. E. Rum

114 tons Plaster Paris

6 cases first quality hats

ALSO,

For sale on board said brig, at Central Wharf, 4,000 bushels of superior quality potatoes—for which apply to the master; or as above. Nov. 11

For Portland & Bath,

The sloop VISITOR, capt. will be ready to sail in a few days and will take 200 barrels on freight—Apply to LAWRENCE & FOWLE.

Who have for sale her cargo of 65,000 feet merchantable & clear lumber 10 bbls. Tanner's oil

5 firkins butter

50 boxes smoked herrings. November 11

For Freight,

The ship MARIA, George Fletcher, master; burthen about 3500 barrels; can be in immediate readiness for sea.

ALSO,

The brig SUSAN, James Parsons, master; burthen about 1000 barrels, is a new and excellent vessel, ready for the immediate reception of a cargo, and will take a foreign or coastwise freight on moderate terms. Apply to LAWRENCE & FOWLE.

October 4

Plaster.

160 TONS Plaster of Paris, received per the schooner La Washington, and for sale by T. H. HOWLAND.

For Sale or Freight,

The substantial & fast sailing schr. LADY WASHINGTON, T. N. T. Eaton, master; burthen 128 tons or 1000 bbls. She will be ready for the reception of a cargo in 4 days. Apply to T. H. HOWLAND.

November 8

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The substantial fast sailing brig VIRGINIA, burthen 1,200 barrels. For terms apply to N. KEENE. Oct. 1

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## ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
ROYAL-STREET.

Daily Gazette 87...Country Gazette 85.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1817.

### MISCELLANY.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE GAZETTE.

#### LORD BYRON.

Continued from a London Review.  
We are not writing lord Byron's private history, though, from the connexion already stated between his poetry and his character, we feel ourselves forced upon considering his literary life, his deportment, and even his personal appearance. But we know enough even of his private story to give our warrant that though his youth may have shared somewhat too largely in the indiscretion of those left too early masters of their own actions and fortunes, falsehood and malice alone can impute to him any real cause for hopeless remorse or gloomy misanthropy. To what, then, are we to ascribe the singular peculiarity which induced an author of such talent, and so well skilled in tracing the darker impressions which guilt and remorse leave on the human character, so frequently to affix features peculiar to himself to the robbers and to the corsairs which he has sketched with a pencil as forcible as that of Salvator Rosa? More than one answer may be returned to the question; nor do we pretend to say which is best warranted by the facts. The practice may arise from a temperament which radical and constitutional melancholy has, as in the case of Hamlet, predisposed to identify its owner with scenes of that deep and arousing interest which arises from the sting of conscience contending with the stubborn energy of pride, and delighting to be placed in supposed situations of guilt and danger, as some men love instinctively to tread the giddy edge of a precipice, or, holding by some frail twig, to stoop forward over the abyss into which the dark torrent discharges itself. Or it may be that these disguises were assumed capriciously, as a man might choose the cloak, poniard, and dark-lantern of a bravo for his disguise at a masquerade. Or, feeling his own powers in painting the sombre and the horrible, lord Byron assumed in his fervor the very semblance of the characters he describes, like an actor who presents on the stage at once his own person and the tragic character with which, for the time, he is invested. Nor is it altogether incompatible with his character to believe that, in contempt of all the criticisms which on this account had attended Childe Harold, he was determined to show to the public how little he was affected by them, and how effectually it was in his power to compel attention and respect, even when imparting a portion of his own likeness and his own peculiarities to pirates and outlaws.

But although we do not pretend to ascertain the motive on which lord Byron acted in bringing the peculiarities of his own sentiments and feelings so frequently before his reader, it is with no little admiration that we regard these extraordinary powers, which, amidst this seeming uniformity, could continue to rivet the public attention, and secure general and continued applause. The versatility of authors who have been able to draw and support characters as different from each other as from their own, has given to their productions the inexpressible charm of variety, and has often secured them against that neglect which in general attends what is technically called mannerism. But it was reserved to lord Byron to present the same character on the public stage again and again, varied only by the exertions of that powerful genius which, searching the springs of passion & of feeling in their innermost recesses, know how to combine their operations, so that the interest was eternally varying and never abated, although the most important personage of the drama retained the same lineaments. It will one day be considered as not the least remarkable literary phenomenon of this age that during a period of four years, notwithstanding the quantity of distinguished poetical talent of which we may

be permitted to boast, a single author, and he managing his pen with the careless and negligent ease of a man of quality, and chusing for his theme subjects as very similar and personages bearing so close a resemblance to each other, did, in despite of these circumstances, of the unamiable attributes with which he usually invested his heroes, and of the proverbial fickleness of the public, maintain the ascendancy in their favor, which he had acquired by his first matured production. So, however, it indisputably has been; and those comparatively small circles of admirers excepted which assemble naturally around individual poets of eminence, lord Byron has been for some time, and may for some time continue to be the champion of the English Parnassus. If his empire over the public mind be in any measure diminished, it arises from no literary failure of his own, and from no triumph of his competitors, but from other circumstances so frequently alluded to in the publications before us that they cannot pass without some notice, which we will study to render as brief as it is impartial.

(To be continued.)

#### Alexandria, November 21.

Mr. SNOWDEN.

A law was passed on the 20th June, 1809, by the common council of Alexandria, prohibiting any person from keeping swine within the limits of the corporation, and authorising any white person to kill and destroy, or seize and take to his private use any swine found going at large. By this act it is made the duty of the superintendent of police and the constables of the town, and they are thereby required to seize, kill and destroy, or to appropriate to their own use, any swine so found going at large, contrary to the law. The citizens in that part of the town where I reside, have recently suffered great annoyance, and sustained considerable damage in their yards and gardens, by the nocturnal visits of three or four itinerants of the 'swinish multitude' that at this time infest the town. I request the favor of you to inform the police constables, through the medium of your paper, of the existence of the law which I have cited, and to stimulate them to the discharge of the duty which it imposes upon them, by assuring them that every hog going at large within the limits of the corporation, either in the day or in the night, may become their own property, if they will only put themselves to the trouble of taking them up.

U.

Washington, Nov. 19.  
There are several Agents from different Provinces of South America at present in the United States, with whose names and capacities we are but indifferently acquainted, as accident has placed them in our possession. We should be glad to announce them all, if it were in our power, and will do so if the information is put into our possession from an authentic source.

M. Gual, who had been long in the U. States, and whom we have always respected for every thing we know of him, formerly sent as minister from Venezuela, is now stated by the Aurora had attended Childe Harold, he was determined to show to the public how little he was affected by them, and how effectually it was in his power to compel attention and respect, even when imparting a portion of his own likeness and his own peculiarities to pirates and outlaws.

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(To be continued.)

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.  
Mob. 4, Oct. 11, 1817.  
I see a number of strange things along the Alabama Territory running the editorial gauntlet, but all very quietly: not a lash is drawn. The bare-faced culprits run on, and because they have the words *terrestrial paradise* painted on their foreheads, not a soul has the heart to give a single stroke. I do not mean to deny that it is a good country, but I have such a dread of the disappointments produced by extravagant encomiums, and of the consequences of those disappointments on the prominent character of our country and the happiness of the people, that I really do wish that persons who write letters to their distant friends, would lower their tone a little. The country now called the Alabama Territory combines two advantages not to be found in any other part of the federal dominions. It has cheap lands, and they are convenient to trade. Kentucky, Ohio, & Indiana, have better lands, but they are too distant from market. On the other hand, the lands of West Florida are near to market; but they are good for nothing.

There are good lands in the Alabama Territory, not generally indeed, but in sufficient quantities; and they have hitherto been cheap. Your own paper has raised the nominal value, and if that nominal value could be kept up, one of the great advantages of the country, cheap lands, would disappear.

The wonderful productiveness of the best lands, viz. 100 bushels of corn to the acre, which is mentioned in the newspapers, is quite a novel circumstance to those who have lived here many years. I believe that 20 barrels to the acre is considered as a good average crop, but as these 20 barrels contain only a bushel and a half each, the amount is only 30 bushels. There may be lands which will produce 100 bushels, but I believe they are unknown to the old settlers. [ibid.

#### Norfolk, November 17.

##### DREADFUL HURRICANE!

From Capt. Williams, of the brig Louisiana, from Antigua, reported under our marine head, we learn that a dreadful hurricane arose on the 21st ult. in the West-Indies, the violence of which was particularly felt at St. Lucia, Barbados, Dominique, Martinique and St. Vincents, where considerable damage was sustained by the shipping and estates generally.

At St. Lucia the gale was more particularly severe. All the vessels in that port were entirely lost; the government house and barracks blown down; the governor, his lady and child, and most of the staff, killed; about 200 officers and soldiers either killed or wounded, and all the estates of the island rendered a heap of ruins.

When the heat of passion shall be no more, when public peace and tranquility are restored, we shall see with a lively pleasure the establishment of a provisional government most suitable to our common interest, and to the advancement of our glorious cause.

Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen and Frenchmen—men of all nations, we are brethren; let us forever be united by the love of liberty and hatred to tyranny.

Soldiers and Sailors, martial law is declared to be in force for ten days. Let us give to our brethren of the state of the Floridas proofs of our military discipline, and of our respect for the properties of the inhabitants.

Head-quarters of Fernandina, November 5, 1817, 8 and 1 of the Independence.

(Signed) LUIS AURY.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.  
Sketches of the life and character of Patrick Henry. Printed at Philadelphia, pp. 427.

We are favored by a friend with the following review. From the confidence we repose in the integrity of his judgment, we are satisfied that the opinions he expresses are the results of his own unbiased understanding. Virginia owes much to Mr. Wirt for the present he has now made to her. It is one of the most beautiful and interesting works we have for a long time perused. The author has done what we believed to have been almost impossible. He has raised the name of Patrick Henry even in Virginia. Great as we always deemed Mr. Henry to be, he has made us think him still greater. The reason is, that he has given us proofs of the opinion we had formed of him. We had heard much of Mr. Henry—now we know him. He will spread the same proofs throughout the United States and Europe. So much was this record wanting, that it was but the other day, a writer in Philadelphia, enumeraing the great men whom Virginia had put forth during the revolution, placed P. Henry next to the last on a list of thirteen.

##### DEDICATION.

To the YOUNG MEN OF VIRGINIA, this work is respectfully inscribed, by the author.

##### [COMMUNICATED]

##### LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY.

A literary work from the pen of Mr. Wirt, which as well on account of the subject as the writer, has excited no common interest in the public mind, is at length submitted to the test of criticism. The "sketches of the life and character of Patrick Henry," has been published in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will soon be in the hands of every man of taste and literature in the state of Virginia. What reception it may meet with from critics by profession, we will not venture to anticipate; for that often depends on other circumstances besides the merit of work: but that those who read for entertainment or instruction will be highly gratified by the perusal of these "Sketches," we can confidently undertake to aver.

Our opinion is founded as well on the matter as the style of this production—an opinion we shall endeavor to maintain and illustrate, by giving in the sequel a brief and general outline of its contents, and some few extracts from the work itself, which will on examination appear to be fair specimens of the other parts of it. In doing this, however, we expressly disclaim the pretension of furnishing thereby any adequate means of determining the merits of the author. We know, indeed, that many of our countrymen from their opinions of every new publication, from the accounts given of it by "the Reviewers;" but we have ourselves been often misled by these partial anderring guides, not to protest in all occasions against the conclusiveness of their authority. To the work itself then, we refer all who wish to think on this subject for themselves—Our object is only to draw to it the notice of the public; in doing

which, we consider it our duty to speak with impartiality of its merits or defects.

Many persons entertain the opinion that to narrate the actions of a man's life, and ascertain the motives which led to them, is no difficult undertaking. But they will think very differently, who recollect how many have attempted, and how few succeeded in this department of literature. In history itself there have not been so many failures—Of the numerous biographies which (particularly in modern times) have issued from the press, we can scarcely select more than four or five of much intrinsic excellence. The rest derive their interest from the incidents they relate, and the characters they describe; and the same incidents and characters would still be interesting in any dress or under any form. We think therefore, that, that native writer who does venture on this perilous field, and whose daring is crowned with success, has a very high claim to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen—for his labors, besides their immediate good effects, in holding up to the imitation of the living the illustrious example of the dead, raise our national character in a point where it has been most assailed, and add the wreath of literature, to the column already ornamented with the trophies of our naval and military glory. We have lately seen a very favorable specimen of this kind of writing in the life of Fulton from the pen of Mr. Collier—and we have now before us a work which we think will bear a comparison with Middleton's life of Cicero, so often referred to by our author; and is not very inferior to the prototype which he evidently had before him—the life of Agricola by Tacitus.

There is another reason why the appearance of a work like this, should be regarded by the people of the U. States with interest and affection. Every thing consistent with truth, which tends to exalt the character of the revolution; and of the men, who commenced, and conducted it to its triumphant issue, has a happy effect in confirming our predilections in favor of the form of government they established, and rendering it dearer to us by association. We are thereby taught, to light our lamp at the pure and holy flame of the revolution. To draw thence, examples for our imitation and rules for our conduct—to place a proper value on the blessings we enjoy at the price of so many sacrifices—and to recur frequently to those first principles by whose test we ought always to try the actions of our contemporaries and the measures of our government. Considered in this point of view, these Sketches afford us the most gratifying information. Some of the prominent characters of the revolution, are placed in a new and brilliant light—facts which had been misinterpreted are explained—striking anecdotes illustrative of some interesting periods of our history are given—and the motives and conduct of our people, under their severest trials, vindicated. Indeed we cannot but remark that it, as has been somewhere said, Currie's life of Burns is calculated to impress the reader with a very high idea of the intelligence of the Scottish peasantry, for which Scotland itself is indebted to the writer. The present work is no less calculated to increase the reputation of Virginians, for which we ought all to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Wirt.

To return however to the work itself—Patrick Henry, as our author informs us, was born on the 29th of May, 1736, in the county of Hanover. His parents were not rich, but in easy circumstances and of respectable character. The son seems to have given in his youth no evidences of his future greatness. His companions recollect nothing that distinguished him advantageously from other young men, unless a certain propensity to observe and comment upon the human character might be regarded. He was nurtured in idleness, and had none of the benefits of a regular education. At the age of 15 he was placed behind the counter of a country merchant, and the next year was with his brother William "set up in trade." This proved a most unfortunate adventure, and was not long in coming to its usual catastrophe. At the age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton, the daughter of an honest but needy farmer: and "Mr. Henry had to delve the ground with his own hands for subsistence." "Such," exclaims our author, "are the vicissitudes of human life! It is curious to contemplate this giant genius, destined in a few years to guide the councils of a mighty nation, but unconscious of the intellectual treasures which he possessed, encumbered, at the early age of 18, with the cares of a family; obscure, unknown and almost unpitied; digging, with wealed limbs and with an aching heart, a small spot of barren earth for bread, and blessing the hour of night, which relieved him from toil. Little could the wealthy and great of the land, as they rolled along the highway in splendor, and beheld the young rustic at work in the coarse garb of a laborer, covered with dust and melting in the sun, have suspected that this was the man who was destined not only to humble their pride, but to make the prince himself tremble on his distant throne, and to shake the brightest jewels from the British crown. Little indeed, could he himself have suspected it; for amidst the distresses which thickened around him at this time, and threatened him not only with obscurity but with famine, no hope came to cheer the gloom, nor did

there send to him any earthly consolation, save that which he found in the bosom of his own family."

(To be continued.)

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 18.  
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Further Proceedings.

TUESDAY, NOV. 11.—A motion was made, and agreed to unanimously, that the Address of the President, at the commencement of the session of the Board, be spread on the Journal.

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"GENTLEMEN.—This being the first annual meeting since I have had the honor of being placed in the highly responsible situation which the law has assigned me at this Board, I will ask your indulgence whilst I make the declaration that it shall be my unceasing endeavour to manifest an impartiality and disinterestedness which will satisfactorily evince that I shall always be governed by a due and deliberate regard to the individual feelings of this Board, whilst I shall advance with an undeviating eye and steady step, to what I conceive to be the most important and essential interests of the whole State."

"Were I not convinced that all the members composing this Board had devoted much reflection upon the important subject of the internal improvement of the State, and particularly the sections of it which they represent, I should have deemed it my duty to have made an effort to have briefly presented to their view such prominent subjects as I might have deemed most worthy their consideration. But when I see around me those who I know to be well qualified for the discharge of their duty, and amongst them the very persons to whose zeal and devotion the institution is in a great degree indebted for its existence, I should be very ignorant of myself, and very arrogant, were I to attempt to prescribe subjects, or direct their deliberations.

"No important institution can be brought completely into operation without encountering the delays and difficulties consequent upon a state of incipiency. By those who do not witness every unavoidable embarrassment which necessarily retards, there is rarely that liberal allowance made which is justly due. It is with regret that I have seen an impatience in every section of the state, which could not be gratified. While I have properly appreciated the motive, I cannot help fearing that it will beget an unfriendly spirit, which may endanger the foundation of the institution, and destroy the best efforts and fairest prospects for the internal improvement of the State, that have been devised since the establishment of the government. Yet I can never cease to cherish, with the fondest anticipation, the day when this great project shall be matured. For, whether it is considered as involving individual benefits, by promoting wealth and industry, or whether it is regarded in a political point of view, as strengthening the ties of fraternity between the eastern and western sections of the state, by a direct intimacy which always goes to a subversion of narrow prejudices, and by the additional union of an inseparable interest: or, indeed, whether as touching the great character of the State, it is equally the subject of my deepest concern and most anxious solicitude. Permit me therefore to reiterate my assurances, that in every step towards the promotion of so important an object both to the people and the State, it will always give sincere pleasure to afford my most cordial co-operation."

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"That, in pursuance of the said resolution, they called upon the Principal Engineer, and requested him to consider the said Report and documents and to make an estimate of the expense necessary to render the said river and its branches navigable t

ch, we consider it our duty to speak impartially of its merits or defects. Many persons entertain the opinion to narrate the actions of a man's life and ascertain the motives which led him, is no difficult undertaking. But we will think very differently, who reflect how many have attempted, and few succeeded in this department of nature. In history itself there have been so many failures—Of the numerous biographies which (particularly in modern times) have issued from the pens, we can scarcely select more than a few of much intrinsic excellence. The rest derive their interest from the incidents they relate, and the characters they describe: and the same incidents and characters would still be interesting any dress or under any form. We think therefore, that that native writer who does venture on this perilous field, whose daring is crowned with success, has a very high claim to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen—by his labors, besides their immediate effects, in holding up to the imitation of the living the illustrious example of the dead, raise our national character a point where it has been most assailed, and add the wreath of literature, to the column already ornamented with the trophies of our naval and military glory. We have lately seen a very favorable specimen of this kind of writing in the life of Fulton from the pen of Mr. Collier—and we have now before us a work which we think will bear a comparison with Middleton's life of Cicero, so often referred to by our author; and is not inferior to the prototype which he evidently had before him—the life of A. Tacitus.

There is another reason why the appearance of a work like this, should be regarded by the people of the U. States with interest and affection. Every thing consistent with truth, which tends to exalt the character of the revolution; and of the men who commenced, and conducted it to its triumphant issue, has a happy effect in confirming our predilections in favor of the form of government they established, and rendering it dearer to us by association. We are thereby taught, to light our lamp at the pure and holy flame of the revolution. To draw hence, examples for our imitation and rules for our conduct—to place proper value on the blessings we enjoy at the price of so many sacrifices—and to recur frequently to those first principles by whose test we ought always to try the actions of our contemporaries and the measures of our government. Considered in this point of view, these sketches afford us the most gratifying information. Some of the prominent characters of the revolution, are placed in a new and brilliant light—facts which had been misinterpreted are explained—striking anecdotes illustrative of some interesting periods of our history are given—and the motives and conduct of our people, under their severest trials, vindicated. Indeed we cannot but remark that if, as has been somewhere said, Currie's life of Burns is calculated to impress the reader with a very high idea of the intelligence of the Scottish peasantry, for which Scotland itself is indebted to the writer, the present work is no less calculated to increase the reputation of Virginians, for which we ought all to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Writ.

To return however to the work itself—Patrick Henry, as our author informs us, was born on the 29th of May, 1736, in the county of Hanover. His parents were not rich, but in easy circumstances and of respectable character. The son seems to have given in his youth no evidences of his future greatness. His companions recollect nothing that distinguished him advantageously from other young men, unless a certain propensity to observe and comment upon the human character might be so regarded. He was nurtured in idleness, and had none of the benefits of a regular education. At the age of 15 he was placed behind the counter of a country merchant, and the next year was with his brother William "set up in trade." This proved a most unfortunate adventure, and was not long in coming to its usual catastrophe. At the age of 18 he was placed behind the counter of a country merchant, and the next year was with his brother William "set up in trade." This proved a most unfortunate adventure, and was not long in coming to its usual catastrophe.

At the age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton, the daughter of an honest but needy farmer: and "Mr. Henry had to delve the ground with his own hands for subsistence." "Such," exclaims our author, "are the vicissitudes of human life! It is curious to contemplate this giant genius, destined in a few years to guide the councils of a mighty nation, but unconscious of the intellectual treasures which he possessed, encumbered, at the early age of 18, with the cares of a family; obscure, unknown and almost unprovided; digging, with wretched limbs and an aching heart, a small spot of barren earth for bread, and blessing the hour of night, which relieved him from toil. Little could the wealthy and great of the land, as they rolled along the highway in splendor, and beheld the young rustic at work in the coarse grub of a laborer, covered with dust and melting in the sun, have suspected that this was the man who was destined not only to humble their pride, but to make the prince himself tremble on his distant throne, and to shake the brightest jewels from the British crown. Little, indeed, could he himself have suspected it; for amidst the distresses which thickened around him at this time, and threatened him not only with obscurity but with famine, no hopes came to cheer the gloom, nor did

there enter in to him any earthly consolation, save that which he found in the bosom of his own family."

(To be continued.)

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 18.  
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"That, in pursuance of the said resolution, they called upon the Principal Engineer, and requested him to consider the said Report and documents and to make an estimate of the expense necessary to render the said river and its branches navigable t

he points designated by the charter of the Rappahannock company, so as to afford a navigation as good as the present navigation of James River above the falls.

"The Engineer accordingly made such estimate, which accompanies this report. Your Committee are of opinion that in the present state of the population and resources of the country interested in this subject, it would not be practicable to raise the funds necessary to render the said river navigable, upon the extensive and perfect plan, originally proposed by the Engineer, and that it will be attained a beneficial and valuable object for the present to put the navigation of the Rappahannock into a situation as convenient and useful as the present navigation of James River.

"Resolved therefore, as the opinion of this committee, that \$200,000 will be sufficient to render the Rappahannock river and its branches navigable according to the provisions of the several acts of Assembly on that subject."

This report being received, it was thereupon resolved by the Board, that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars is necessary and sufficient for the completion of the works required to be effected by the Rappahannock Company according to their charter.

Resolved that a copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the President and directors of the Rappahannock Company.

On motions severally made, the latter clause of the resolution of 12th of June 1816, and the entire one of the 8th November, 1816, which provides that the principal Engineer, (when not otherwise employed in the service of the Board) may engage in other business, were rescinded.

Resolved unanimously, that the address made by the President at the commencement of the present session of the Board, be published in the newspapers of this city.

Adjourned until the 3rd Monday in December next.

By last Evening's Mail.

MERCHANTS' HALL, BOSTON, Nov. 16—NOON.

From our correspondent at Gibraltar, October 5.

Our market is improving generally, with the exception of flour, which, in consequence of arrivals, and many more expected from England, is declining. We sold a cargo last week at \$15, since then a cargo from England sold at \$14. It is now 13 a 13 1-2, which is a fair quotation. Fruits, you will observe, are quoted at the breaking prices at Malaga; they are much less here, that is, boxes of Blooms, 1 3/8 1-2 a 1 50; Muscates, 2 25 a 2 50. We have great quantities of Blooms, but few Muscates, these are generally smuggled and do not hold out in weight. Tobacco keeps up at \$15 per cwt.; we have 500 hds. which we hold for better prices, and which we expect to realize shortly; not more than 600 hds. in first hands, and none expected very soon. Rice is at 7 7/8 a steady—Brig Cumberland, Marchly, for Alexandria, will sail in 2 days.

Exchange Coffee House MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, NOVEMBER 20.

ENTERED.—Schr. Bolfin, Chadwick, Portland.—Phoebe and Sally; Harding, Boston.—Independence, Ames, Hampton.

Sloop Pike, Baker, Baltimore.

CLEARED.—Schr. Despatch, Mason, Baltimore.

MEMORANDA.

Schr. James Monroe, Hopkins, 3 days from Norfolk, ar. at N. York 17th inst. Sloop Peggy, from New-York for Alexandria.

Sloop Unity, Hand, at Philadelphia, 13th instant, up for this port.

Schr. Lucy, Smith, cl. at Providence 14th instant for this port, and sloop Henry, Rhodes, do.

Brig Economy, Hammatt, cl. at Boston 14th instant, for this port.

Schr. Caroline, Peirce, was at Holmes' Hole 12th instant, 6 days from Boston for Alexandria.

A pilot boat ar. at Norfolk 17th inst.

Reports, the ship Young Hero, Wilson, and for Alexandria, at anchor on the Horse Shoe. [The Young Hero is from Lisbon.]

Schr. George Washington, Middleton, hence, arrived at Norfolk 17th instant, 50 hours.

Brig Rising Sun, Groves, ar. at Washington, N. C. 5th October.

Seine Twine, Candles, &c.

10 CASKS English Seine twine.

50 boxes mould & Candles.

50 do. dipped & Candles.

40 barrels No. 1 & 2 Boston Beef.

53 do. N. England rum.

60 sides soal leather.

20 bags fiberts.

Received per schr. Phoebe & Sally, capt. Harding, and for sale by

DUNBAR & TOWNSEND.

November 20.

3t

### Bridport Seine Twine.

THE subscriber has on hand, and for sale, a few casks of best English Seine Twine, imported by Mr. Charles Bennet per brig Tom.

JOHN ADAM, Lower end of King-st.

November 21. 1m 7t

Sicily Madeira Wine.

LANDING from the schr. Phoebe & Sally, Capt. Harding, and for sale by LAWRENCE & POWLE,

18 pipes old Sicily Madeira Wine, of a superior quality.

50 boxes yellow soap.

ALSO,

Landing from schooner Dolphin, from

Portland.

70 boxes first quality Russia duck.

40 do. do. Raven's do.

5 tons Russia hemp.

For sale as above.

November 21.

1m 7t

Just Received.

A LARGE quantity of fancy baskets, very handsome. Also,

Fresh Zante currants, ground nuts

Palm nuts, a new kind

English walnuts, cranberries, cheese,

Sweet oil, orange flower water

Lemons, oranges, cloves, cinnamon

Nutmegs, mace, English mustard

Japan soy, or East-India ketchup.

Transparent Windsor and variegated

soaps, beads, dolls

Almond oil, snuff-boxes, tooth-brushes

Toys of all descriptions

A quantity of fancy boxes, and

Walnuts containing gloves, &c.

Likewise, loaf sugar, of a superior quality, for family use

EDGAR PATTERSON,

Georgetown, Nov. 21. 3t

Wool Factory.

I WISH to purchase twenty thousand pounds of Skin-dresser's WOOL to be delivered in Georgetown between this time and the first day of June next: for which the Philadelphia or N. York price will be given. The wool must be clean, and suitable for spinning.

EDGAR PATTERSON,

Georgetown, Nov. 21. 3t

Public Sale.

T HE sum of 500 dollars being only raised by a preceding sale, I shall, by virtue of the contract heretofore entered by Jonathan Scofield and Alvan G. Smith with me, on the 2d day of October, in the year 1816, proceed to sell for cash to the highest bidder, at Port Tobacco, on the 18th day of December next, so much of a tract or parcel of LAND, called the Darst Enlarged, lying and being in Charles county, as will raise the sum of 1818 dollars and 11 cents, being the balance due me on the first purchase made by them of me. The highest bidder will be required to pay the purchase money immediately after the sale—upon his refusal to do so, the lands will be resold, and the first bidder be held responsible to pay the difference between his bid and the highest bid on the resale.

Nov. 21. GEO. FORDES.

1m 7t

The Cargo.

O F the British schooner Echo, captain Cook, from Barbados, consisting of SUGARS, of superior quality, is just landed, and is offered for sale by Nov. 10. FR. ADAMS, JR.

London particular Madeira

1 pipe Lisbon

520 crates assorted Liverpool ware

15 Liverpool dining sets

China and lustre ware

10000 bushels coarse salt

A quantity of Plaster Paris

Also, landing from sloop Fauny, captain Mitchel,

50 barrels No. 1 new beef

November 17.

1m 7t

Paper Hangings, &c.

A N assortment of the above at low prices, is just received by the subscribers.

ALSO,

A few gross of hand boxes, of all sizes and assorted colors.

JAS. KENNEDY & SON.

November 19. mwf2w

Otto of Roses.

J UST received by the subscribers, a quantity of the above elegant article, for sale by the dozen or otherwise.

JAS

## HOUSES, LANDS, &amp;c.

## For Kent.

THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE, on King-street, near the store occupied by the subscribers. The terms will be made according to the immediate possession can be had.

Oct. 6 R. & J. MANDEVILLE.

## Public Sale.

In pursuance of a power of attorney from Mr. John Muir, of London, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of November next,

## 5 Lots of Ground,

situated on Duke and Pitt streets, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Janney. The title is indisputable, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.

W. HERBERT,

Attorney for John Muir.

October 4

## Land for Sale.

THIS estate, situated in the county of Fairfax, twenty two miles from Alexandria, and the same distance from Georgetown, contains about seven hundred and fifty acres. Little River Turnpike passes through it half a mile from the dwelling house. The situation is handsome, and remarkably healthy; the water is good and abundant. The soil which was originally excellent, has for some years past had the advantage of improving-husbandry. Plaster of Paris acting with powerful and immediate effect on all grasses and grains. The fields present a good surface for cultivation, and those now untilled, are covered with red clover. The orchards are very large and thrifty; the collection of table fruit is choice and various. The mansion is spacious and well constructed; the out-houses are conveniently situated, and the whole have been lately thoroughly repaired and painted. The farm houses, which are all nearly new, are expensive and excellent in their kind.

For a gentleman of leisure this would be a delightful residence; and a profitable estate for an active farmer. The title is indisputable, and perfectly unencumbered.

A number of well taught orderly young men, with good stocks and farming utensils of all kinds, and the crops of the present year, if desired, will be at the command of the purchaser.

Application may be made to the subscriber living on the premises, next the post-office at Pleasant Valley, in Fairfax.

FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE.

sept. 19 tuftt

## Notice.

ALL persons are forbid hunting or trespassing on my ground, lying between Mrs. Brooks's, Gen. Thompson Mason's, Samuel Collard's, & the gravel road, as I will positively prosecute all such offenders.

THOMAS TRIPPLETT.

November 17

## Rich Kenhawa Lands for Sale or Barter.

WILL sell or exchange, for property in this district or its vicinity, a valuable tract of Land in Mason county, Virginia, situate on the Great Kenhawa River, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, distant from Point Pleasant about eighteen miles. This tract binds upon the river, and contains by patent one thousand and fifty acres, a large proportion of which is rich bottom. The title is old, and indisputable, having been located and surveyed by Gen. Washington before the Revolution. What may be considered as adding much to its value is the passage of the western road thro' it. By a reference to Mr. Madison's map of Virginia, the situation of the land may be designated. Apply to Colonel Francis Peyton, or

ANN-ELIZA PEYTON.

October 8

## Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to public sale, on the 8th day of Dec. next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, A. M.—All the REAL ESTATE of which the late William Paton Jr. died possessed, in the county of Fairfax, state of Virginia, being part of

## The Stump Hill Tract,

Situated on the Little River Turnpike Road, about 2 miles from the town of Alexandria, and contiguous to the lands of James McKenna, and Phineas Janney.

There are on the premises, a small house and other improvements. As it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the land previous to the time of sale, further description is unnecessary. Terms of sale, one fourth cash, one fourth in 12 months, one fourth in 18 months, and the balance in 24 months from the day of sale. The payments to be secured by deed of trust, on the property. The above Land will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

N. HERBERT, Trustee.

November 5

## Public Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the hon. the County Court of Fairfax, will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money, on the premises, on the 24th of Dec. next, that tract or parcel of Land adjoining the lands of William Carlin and John Luke, wherein Moses Ball and Ann Ball lately lived, said to contain 91 acres. THE COMMISSIONERS.

November 11

tuftt

A general assortment of English and French School Books, Dictionaries and Grammars, too numerous for insertion—and great variety of Children's Books, in quantity, with engravings, from the press of Samuel Wood and others.

Blank Books of every kind made to order in the neatest manner and of the best materials.

JAMES KENNEDY & SON.

september 6 stufitf

Richmond, Oct. 23 stufitf

160

TONS Plaster of Paris, received per the schooner La-

dy Washington, and for sale by

T. H. HOWLAND.

For Sale or Freight,

The substantial & fast sailing

sch. LADY WASH-

TON, T. Eaton, master; bur-

then 128 tons or 1000 bbls.

She will be ready for the reception of a

cargo in 4 days. Apply to

T. H. HOWLAND.

November 8

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

The substantial fast sailing

sch. VIRGINIA, bur-

then 1200 barrels. For terms ap-

ply to N. KEENE.

## Patuxent Land for sale.

ONE thousand acres valuable Land for sale, bounded on one side by the river Patuxent, on another by the main road, leading from Washington city to Annapolis, in Anne Arundel county, about 20 miles from Baltimore, 24 from Washington, and 15 from Annapolis. This land is well calculated for tobacco, corn and rye; there is also a good proportion of meadow. It is very well watered by continual springs, and about 400 acres in wood. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt visit the premises.

Persons desirous of viewing this property will please to call on Mr. Robert Fenwick, White Marsh, who will give every information. It will be sold altogether, or in lots, as may suit purchasers.

For the terms of sale, &c. application is to be made to the subscriber, at George town college. FRANCIS NEALE.

November 10 mwfim

160

TONS Plaster of Paris, received per the schooner La-

dy Washington, and for sale by

T. H. HOWLAND.

November 8

For Sale,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN,

believed to be from thirty to thirty-five years of age. He has for a few years past worked under the direction of an experienced green-house gardener.

Apply to NOBLE HERBERT, Esq. Alex-

andria. August 5

160

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November 8

For Sale,

SALES AT VENUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the Venue Store, corner of Prince

and Water Streets,

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

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